NO PROGRESS MADE TOWARD AT AGREEMENT IN CONGRESS.

Senator Vent's Bill Practically Ignored by the Finance Committee - Springer Bill Hopeful that His Bill May Be Made Accontable to a Majority of the House -Senator Teller Pleads Earnestly for an Enlargement of the Metalite Curreney by the Free Columns of Silver,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Carllele's rooms at the Treasury Department to-day were prowded with Senators of both parties, and discussing the financial situation with them individually the Secretary went to the White House to consult the President. The Secretary found it impossible to get away from the Treasury Department this efternoon, and the conference that had been acranged with the Democratic members of the mittee on Banking and Currency was postpened until Monday. Speaker Crisp said this afternoon that he saw no prospect of a renewal of the discussion of the banking and currency

question by the House during the coming week. The Senate Finance Committee was in session this morning for two hours, and adjourned shortly after noon no nearer an agreement than when it convened. Senator Jones of Arkansas, one of the leading members of the majority, was not present. The Vest bill was taken up section and thoroughly analyzed, although the Republicans declined to commit themselves in any way. The bill is looked upon by the majority of the members as not meeting the conditions existing, and as a compromise that would be unsatisfactory to both the silver men and the gold standard adherents. Mr. Vest said it embodied his personal conclusions, but he did not expect it to be accepted by

his colleagues without alteration.

Mr. McPherson read the bill he intended to have introduced yesterday. It was antagonized by the silver men, owing to its provision for the future issue of bonds and the perpetuation of the national banking system. No action was taken, nor was the atmosphere cleared in the least. Another meeting will be held on Tuesday

The discussion this morning appeared to be productive of results in one direction, at least, There seems to be a disposition on the part of the Democrats to refrain from reporting any bill to the Senate until it is known that there will be a united support for it from both sides of the chamber, and that the Senate will be permitted to vote upon it at this session. This indicates that the main fight is to be made in committee. The great uncertainty of all factions agreeing to any particular bill affords but little hope for action during this session.

Mr. Springer of Illinois had a conference this morning with Secretary Carlisle regarding the Banking bill which was laid aside on Monday last. Mr. Springer still insists that the bill can be so amended as to meet the objections of those who opposed it previously. He has spoken with a number of these gentlemen within the past few days, and is satisfied that with a proper revision it can be made acceptable to a majority

Mr. Dingley of Maine, speaking for the Republican leaders, said to-day that his party would not consent to any banking bill that provides for State banks of issue. "What is more needed than anything else," continued Mr. "is not a banking bill, but some measure which will put more money in the Treasury. There are many ways of accomplishing this, and one of the most expeditious is that which has been repeatedly suggested, doubling the tax on beer and thus increasing the yearly revenues from that source \$30,000,-000. The present tax of \$1 per barrel is only about 20 per cent., and if doubled it would only be 40 per cent. whereas whiskey is taxed 400 per cent. This ought to be done, and the President ought then to authorize the issue of a low interest-bearing bond to provide for any additional shortage in the receipts, and also to repleush our gold reserve. If Congress adjourns without passing a banking bill or a bill to increase the revenues, the President may meet the situation by this issue of bonds. Whether he is willing to assume this responsibility alone! can't say, nor have! any idea as to his intention of calling an extra session of Congress in the event that nothing is done at this session." about 20 per cent., and if doubled it would only

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE. Senator Teller Pleads for the Remonetiza

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The Urgent Deficlency bill was again taken up in the Senate today, the question being on Mr. Morgan's motion to lay on the table Mr. Hill's appeal from the decision of the Chair, declaring out of order his amendment to give the United States courts jurisdiction to decide the question of the constitutionality and validity of the income tax. But, as Mr. Hill was absent on committee busiess. Mr. Morgan withdrew his motion so that the debate might proceed.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) said that 100 years ago the Supreme Court of the United States laid flown a rule which governed the case of an insome tax and that that rule had been followed ap to 1880 without any break. The Supreme Court had declared in 1880 that the income tax continue until it is settled. I believe that the time will come when the party in power—no matter which it may be—will be compelled to settle this question.

"I have lost some hope, I have lost some confidence, when I see the American Senate and the American Government, with all these deplorable conditions about them, supinely waiting to see what will happen in Europe. I do not know that a change of Administration will help us. I doubt it. I am ready to join in any movement that will bring this course out of a condition so disastrous and distressing and disgraceful. I am a partisan, but I am not sufficiently a partisan to put the intrest of the party above that of the country. If our friends on of this question in the shape of a compromise that is not a base surrender and abandonment of silver as money, by which silver can be replaced in the monetary system of this country, and, through its agency, into that of the world, I shall be ready to yield my objection to some of the legislation proposed. The conditions cannot be worse. Let them run another year, and where you have one Socialist in this country now you will have a hundred; where you have one Anarchist you will have many; where you have one Anarchist you will have many. The American republic is in peril. It is a crisis more fearful to the American people than the crists brought on by the rebellion. There must be no more temporary expedients in dealing with this matter. It must be dealt with in a broad statesmanlike way. We must recognize silver and make an honest effort to put it back, not only in the currency of this country, but in the currency of the world. Do not let anybody cry out." Anything, anything." Let us have an idea what we want, and let us get that and take the consequences. It may not mean a disintegration of States. But no student of history can go through the last year and not reel that we have reached that point in our history where there is a parting of the ways; where, unless we are wise, the American republic of the past, with its gl was constitutional, and had defined what is a direct tax and what is not a direct tax in language so plain that there could be no mistake out it. He knew that the newspapers of late had been filled with learned articles from learned lawyers arguing that the income tax was a direct tax. He know that an income tax was an objectionable tax; but he did not know any tax that was not objectionable. Without the income tax there would be a large deficit in the revenues of the Government-a deficit which the Secretary of the Treasury estimated at \$20,000,000 for the year; but if the present monthly deficit continued, the deficit for the year would amount to \$100,000,000 instead of \$20,000,000. With that fact staring Senators in the face, any man who proposed to abandon the income tax should at the same time propose some other tax by which the revenue of the country would be kept up to its expenditures. What the country was suffering from particularly was a lack of revenue, not a lack of gold in the Treasury. If the revenue were ample there would be no difficulty in acquiring gold, and no question of maintaining the parity between the different kinds of money. So, he repeated, whoever attacked the income tax should come prepared with some method by which \$30,000,000 a year, the estimated product of an income tax, would be put into the Treasury. If the income tax were repealed, the deficiency would be increased by just so much. In his judgment the time would never come when the American people would be without an income tax. It was a system of revenue in every civilized country, and it was the most equitable method of raising revenue when it was properly adjusted. He did not himself approve of some provisions of the existing income tax. He thought, for instance, that the \$4,000 exemption was too large. He thought that the exemption should be confined to that class of men who earn their living by their daily labor. He believed that the United States Government would have to have recourse ultimately to a succession tax, as the British Government had done. That being the case, why should the Senate waste time in discussing the merits of an income tax?

That being the case, why should the Senate waste time in discussing the merits of an income tax?

Mr. Teller referred sarcastically to the "frantic appeals" from the Executive Department to Congress to "do something," and said: "Whenever a member of the Executive Department appeals to the legislative department to do something, and has not a plan to present, it is good evidence that the Executive branch of the Government is in the wrong hands. Something will not relieve us. We have been doing something. We have got now to do the right thing. If we are we to do it? What is to be done? I do not know that we can agree as to what is the right thing. Something might be done which would make matters worse. There has been no remely proposed by the Executive Department of the Government in ten years that will relieve the present afform.

Mr. Teller then proceeded to criticise secretary Carlisie's currency bill, as offered in the House of Representatives, and absurdities has had few equals in this or any other Congress.

"It is a bill," he continued, "which, if it had been introduced by any member of the Populist party, would have been regarded as the height of lunary, and yet it has come branded with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury—

branded with the approval of the Executive of the nation. It is a bill which was calculated to the nation. It is a bill which was calculated to inangurate the old err of wildest paper, and which violates every fundamental principle of finance recognized in this or any other country. And we are told that this was the scheme for finance recognized in this can yother country. And we are told that this was the scheme for the country of the c

cratic colleagues that I am ready to join you in any scheme that looks to the amelioration of the American people. I will join you in every scheme that will bring revenue into the coffers of the Government, that the Government shall not be running into debt month by month. I

not be running into debt month by month. I have clearly in my mind a solution of this question. I believe that you can sottle it, and settle it speedily. I have no hope that you will. I am not enthusiastic enough to believe that the silver question is to be settled now. I do not believe that the Republican party is going to do it now, But I believe that this condition of affairs will continue until it is settled. I believe that the time will come when the party in power-no matter which it may be-will be compelled to settle this question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-In the House to-day Mr. Hatch, in accordance with the request of the National Dairy Union expressed in a resolution adopted at the meeting of the union yesterday, attempted to secure the passage of Mr. Grout's bill to make electmargarine, butterine, and other imitations of dairy products subject to the laws of any State into which it may be transported. Mr. Kilgore (Dem., Tex.) asked where the de-

all appointees be lawyers of ten years' standing, mand came from for the passage of this bill. and the reduction of salaries. Here are some of Mr. Hatch-From every township in every county in the United States where there is a cow. [Applause.] Mr. Kligore—I deny that. There is none from

Proceedings in the Monse,

the district I come from.

Mr. Kilgore asked Mr. Hatch if the bill was not in the nature of protection to an interest

not in the nature of protection to an interest which he (Mr. Hatch) had described to be the largest in the United States.

Mr. Hatch responded that it was not, except as against fraud.

Mr. Bynum (Dem., Ind.) asked Mr. Hatch if the States did not now have the power to regulate the sale and disposition of the articles named in the bill, under the decision of the Supreme Court delivered last month.

Mr. Hatch replied that they had, but the representatives of the great interest directly affected desired the decisions of the court to be supplemented and strengthened by having the bill put on the statute books.

The bill was further advocated by Mr. Forman (Dem., Ill.) and Mr. Grout (Ren., Vt.), its author, and then Mr. Hatch endeavored to reach a vote by demanding the previous question. This was met by dilatory motions by Mr. Rynum (Dem., ind.), which exhausted the hour, and the bill went over without action. It will come up again in the next consideration morning hour.

Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.) reported the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.) reported the Indian Appropriation bill.

By the operation of a resolution from the Committee on Rules the bill codifying the pension laws, which was read in full at the evening session last Tuesday, was taken up and passed. The four private pension bills favorably acted upon at last night's session were passed on motion of Mr. Martin (Dem., Ind.).

The rest of the day was spent in the delivery of eulogies upon the life and services of the late Representative (George B. Shaw of Wisconsin, At the conclusion of the eulogies the House adjourned until Monday.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS Three New Battle Ships Will Doubtless Be

Provided for in the Naval Bill, WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-There is little rea son to doubt that the Naval bill, which will be reported to the House next week, will carry an appropriation for three new battleships. This is the number recommended by Secretary Herbert in his annual report, and the disposition of the committee, which has been carefully polled, is to meet his views not only on this point, but very probably upon his other recommendation that the enlisted force be increased by 2,000 men. The sub-committee as vet have not discussed this latter proposition, but there is a manifest disposition on the part of the members to comply with all of the Secretary's recommendations. The three battleships recommended by the Secretary are of 10,000 tons displace-

all over France, and that it was a wonderful example of the distribution of wealth among the French people.

In continuing his argument Mr. Teller said that the low prices, not only in the United States, but in the world, were the result of demonetization of silver, first by Germany, next by the United States, and, lastly, by the Latin Union. The world was suffering to-day, he said, from a condition of prices that were not remunerative to the producer, whether on the farm, in the factory, or anywhere else. The prices of products to-day were below the cost of production; and that condition had been brought about by the appreciation of gold, by the narrowing of the metallic basis of money.

"It has been said," Mr. Teller continued, "that we, people who advocated the use of gold and silver, are in favor of cheap money. I want to say here that if sound money is provided for the American people it will be because of the efforts of men who are called "silver men." The gold basis is so narrow that you cannot maintain it; and you will be met some day with the demand for an issue of paper money based on a narrow metallic basis. We have come pretty near it. We were at the door of it once or twice. The condition of the country will lead the people to force us into some such system unless we adopt a wise system based on the money of the world for ages past."

Referring to the labor riots in Chicago last ment, and will cost, exclusive of arma-ment, about \$4,000,000 each. The Secretary's ast report showed that the appropriation of isst report showed that the appropriation of \$13,000,000 for the next flacal year will be sufficient, with a trifling exception, to complete the ships now under contract. It is estimated that not more than \$500,000 need be appropriated by this Congress for the proposed new ships, leaving the balance to be covered by succeeding Congresses, and this fact has not been without its influence upon the members, the more especially as it is believed that the Treasury receipts after the 1st of July next will be considerably larger than the expenditures.

Congressman Pigott (Dem., Conn.) has requiry into an informal charge affecting the Congressman's official integrity. About a year ago Mr. Pigott endorsed the application of Mr. Howd, who was one of the applicants for the Postmastership at Stony Creek, Conn. Mr. Pigott had no acquaintance with Mr. Howd, but endorsed him at the solicitation of leading Democrats of the place, in whose judgment he had full confidence. Subsequently the Con-gressman was informed that the Postmaster's adopt a wise system based on the money of the world for ages past."

Referring to the labor riots in Chicago last byean Mr. Teller expressed his approval of the President's action. "But oh, my countrymen," he exclaimed, "what al condition of affairs it is that requires an American army to keep the beace from American labor! When that is done there is a threat against the existence of free government, and it ought not to be repeated because the conditions should not exist. We should address ourselves to removing the conditions which make it necessary. Are we doing it? Have we done it? We on this side are not charged with the administration of Governmental affairs. But, for one, standing on this side of the chamber, I will say to my Democratic colleagues that I am ready to join you in any scheme that looks to the amelioration of the had full confidence. Subsequently the Congressman was informed that the Fostmaster's conduct was not satisfactory to the patrons of the office. He referred the matter to the Postmaster-General, who in turn sent an inspector to Stony Creek. Upon the latter's report the Postmaster-General removed Mr. Howd and appointed another Postmaster. Within the past few days Congressman Pigott has learned, through a friend in this city, that Postmaster Howd had stated that he paid a local politician \$50 or \$100 to be given to Congressman Pigott as an inducement to secure his appointment. Upon hearing of this charge Mr. Pigott immediately referred the matter to Postmaster-General Bissell, with a request that it be thoroughly investigated, and that legal measures be taken to punish the persons giving and accepting the bribe. It is needless to say that Mr. Pigott denies having received the money.

The Venezuelan Claims Commission is again without a head. Minister Romero having found it impossible to serve on account of illness. Count Reventlow, the Danish Minister, has been compelled to decline the invitation to preside, his Government holding it against its policy to allow its representative to sit on an arbitration when one of the countries to which he is accredited is an interested party. The Commission has not yet transacted any business.

Secretary Carlisle to-day sent to the Senate the draft of a bill amending the laws for pre-venting collisions at sea. The general purpose of the bill is to establish regulations for preof the bill is to establish regulations for pre-venting collisions in harbors, rivers, lakes, and inland waters of the United States, to accord, as far as possible, with the international regu-lations which will go into effect March I next, and also in accord with certain regulations now in force upon those waters. The Secretary therefore urges the passage of the bill before the date mentioned. Mr. Harris subsequently introduced the bill in the Senate.

SOCIAL LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Luncheons and Dinners. The Coming Char-ity Ball-Ball at the Chinese Legation. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Miss Murphy, daughter of Senator Murphy, gave a luncheon to-day. Her guests were Miss Herbert, Miss Harlan, Miss Rochester, Miss Condit-Smith, Miss Goodfellow, Miss Stewart, Miss Daisy Gorman, Miss Deering, Miss Lockwood, and Mrs. L. L. Reamey. The table was decorated with lilies of the valley. On the candlesticks were pink orchid shades. The name cards had a pink orchid as a decoration. There were corsage bouquets of lilies of the valley, tied with pink

Mrs. Morehead gave a luncheon at the Shoreham to-day. The guests were Mrs. Perrine, mother of Mrs. Cleveland; Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Hemphill, Mme. Arriaga, Mrs. Thurber, Miss Kate Field, and Mrs. Washington. The Postmaster-General and Mrs. Bissell gave dinner of fourteen covers last evening. The table decorations were in pink. The guests were Sir Julien and Lady Pauncefote, Gen. Mr. Ideign and extractiones, and had a very respectful hearing on the part of the Senators. As he took his seat there was some appliance in the galleries.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) said that he had no goestion as to the Constitutional right of the Senate to arrest or modify any appropriation, the Senate to arrest or modify any appropriation, the was clearly of the opinion that it was an extremely dangerous practice in legislation, and one that should never be indulged in, except under almost unimaginable pressure to withhold an appropriation for the purpose of defeating a law. To kill a law by starvasion that seemed to him dangerous in the highest degree. He should not the refore, think of voting against an appropriation necessary to carry out the income tax is but he could not left the appropriation pass without expressing a part of the appropriation pass without expressing a part of that tax. He had voted against it, as he had voted against it is not of the worst kind, and it did the ground of the w Schofield and Mrs. Schofield, Senator and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Harrict Lane Johnston, Mrs. Sheri-

"crany banking schemes, like the one which has just been kicked to death in the House."

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) spoke of the predictions and promises of prosperity so liberally dealt in in the debate of the last fifteen years, and said that none of them had been fulfilled. Nothing but disaster, he said, had followed the repeal of the Sherman act. The country would have to go back to the money of the Constitution and open its mints to free coinage. Then, and not till then, would prosperity come.

Without finishing his speech Mr. Stewart yielded for a motion to adjourn. NEW POLICE JUSTICE BILL IT WOULD TURN OUT THE PRESENT

sions dustices to Succeed by the Mayor's Appointment - Unalifications, Terms, and Powers - Changes in Procedure. The Committee of Seventy's bill for the reorganization of the Police Court system of the city was approved and made public vesterday at a meeting of the full committee, and resolutions

Nine City Magistrates and Five Special Sec

were passed asking the Legislature to enact it promptly. The chief features of the measure have been published in THE SUN; that is, the reduction of the number of police magistrates from fifteen to nine, the creation of a Court of Special Sessions, to be presided over by Justices especially pointed for that purpose; the requirement that

the details: The office of Police Justice shall be abolished at midnight on April 30 next, all the clerks and

attendants to go out of office simultaneously.

There shall be nine city magistrates at \$7,000 begin May 1. Three shall serve four years, three seven years, and three ten years; their successors to be appointed by the Mayor for ten years each. The magistrates shall have the general powers Police Justices have now, except in bastardy cases. They shall organize a Board of City Magistrates, which may appoint six clerks at \$2,500 (now \$3,000) for four-year terms, one to act as Secretary of the Board, at a reasonable compensation; and they may appoint by open ballot sufficient assistant clerks, stenographers, and attendants for two years, and fix or alter their salaries at pleasure; except that the Board of Estimate may at any time reduce said salaries, save in the case of clerks These subordinates must have no other business, and must be residents of the city. The clerks are required to keep records of all cases in detail in books to be provided for the purpose, and "shall make proper provision rule in regard to the publicity of any portion of such records," as under section 1,552 of the Consolidation act. The magistrates must sit from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., except on Sundays and holidays, when the session may be shortened. No case brought before one magistrate shall be sent before another except for adequate cause to be entered in the record books, and no remand, adjournment, or discharge shall be made except for such cause, so to be stated on the record. On or before April 20 the Mayer shall appoint

serve 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 years respectively from May 1; successors to be appointed by the Mayor for ten years; salary, \$0,000 a year. Three of the Justices at one time must sit in Special Sessions, which court shall sit every month in the year; shall have in the first instance exclusive year; shall have in the first instance exclusive jurisdiction of misdemeanors, except libel; and except where before trial has begun in the said court an indictment is found or a Justice of the Supreme Court or affudge of the General Sessions orders the case before the Gra Jury; it shall have exclusive jurisdiction in the first instance of bastardy proceedings; and shall exercise all the powers of the present Court of Special Sessions not inconsistent with this act. All trials shall be without a jury, but the procedure of the Court of General Sessions shall be followed as far as may be. The Justices of Special Sessions are empowered to jury, but the procedure of the Court of General Sessions shall be followed as far as may be. The Justices of Special Sessions are empowered to appoint a clerk, a deputy clerk, stenographer, interpreter, and such attendants as may be necessary. The clerk is to have \$4,000 a year; term, five years. The deputy clerk has a like term. The other subordinates have no fixed terms, and the Justice may determine their salaries and those of the deputy clerk at any amount and change them when they please, or the Board of Estimate may reduce these salaries at will.

The present Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions gets \$5,000 a year and his deputy \$5,000. Appeals from the police courts shall lie no longer to the General Sessions, but shall be made to the Special Sessions. From the Special Sessions the appellant may go to the Supreme Court, and the decision of that court is final, except when the custody of a child is in question. That may go to the Court of Appeals. The District Attorney or an assistant is required to attend the daily assistant of the Court of Special

five Justices of the Court of Special Sessions to

MAYOR SCHIEREN'S SECRETARY. Reporter Wilbur M. Palmer Takes Courtland P. Dixon's Place.

Courtland P. Dixon has resigned his \$3,000 place as private secretary to Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn and Wilbur M. Palmer has been appointed his successor. Mr. Dixon has proved himself a very valuable and courteous secretary to the Mayor during the first year of his administration, and a sudden call to the resumption of his business in this city was the sole cause of his

his business in this city was the sole cause of his retirement.

Mr. Palmer is well equipped for the place. He nas been a working newspaper man for nearly twenty years, and for the past fifteen years has been the representative of the Tribme in Brooking. He graduated from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. in 1873. He is a resident of the Twenty-ninth ward, formerly the town of Flatbush, and is a staiwart Republican, but not actively identified with either of the warring factions in the organization. He is a member of Plymouth Church and a close personal friend of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

The E. B. Harper Republican Club.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.-The E. B. Harper Republican Club of the city of New York was incorporated to-day, to direct and interest in politics those who have hitherto been inpolitics those who have hitherto been indifferent to their political duties; to encourage attendance at the primary meetings, in order that honest and capable men
may be nominated to public office; to promote
the cause of good government, and to perform
such other duties as may best servet the interests
of its party. The trustees are George W. Smith,
Hugh S. Gambel, James G. Martin, Charles W.
Soulleyet, and Ch. Icker of New York city.

An Office that Lou Payn Declined. ALBANY, Jan. 12 .- Gov. Morton said to-day that a successor to Superintendent Delahanty of the State Department of Public Buildings would not be chosen for several days. The ap-

would not be chosen for several days. The appointment is made by Gov. Morton, Lieut.-Gov. Saxton, and Speaker Fish, who compose the Hoard of Trustees of Public Buildings. There are over a dozen candidates for the place, which carries with it a salary of \$3,500 and much patronage. Louis F. Payn of Columbia county was told several days ago that he could have the office, but at that time he declined it. Gov. Morton Will Preside.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.-Gov. Morton has accepted an invitation to be present with his staff, and to preside at a meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the evening of Jan, 25, to be given under the auspices of Lafayette Post, G. A. R. Ex-President Harrison, Joseph H. Choate, Seth Low, Chauncey M. Dejew, John S. Wise, and Gen. Nelson A. Miles will be the apeakers. Its object will be to promote military drill in common schools.

Of Peculiar Shape are the bottles in which you buy the MOUNT VERNON

> widely celebrated for ts high grade and erfect purity. They are Square.

RYE WHISKEY, so

NAFF BUREAU WORK. More Changes Under Consideration-The

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. - Secretary Herbert is so well satisfied with his General Order No. 433, issued last October, which puts upon the Bureau of Construction the responsibility for the design, structural strength, and stability of vessels built for the navy, that he contemplates extending its operation. The designing of turrets, electri cal apparatus, and machinery outside of what directly falls within the province of the Bureau of Steam Engineering may be assigned to the Construction Bureau.

The ideal division of bureau responsibilities and duties seems to be into three classes, namely, the personnel, supplies and accounts, and construction and repair. In practice this simplification is not carried out, and sundry things do not so classify themselves. Thus medicine and surgery, though undoubtedly re lating to the personnel, demands a bureau of its Again, the subject of yards and docks, though relating to the material of the navy, is yet sufficiently different from that of constructing ships to require a bureau. And even in shipbuilding itself the designing and managing of steam engines is so different from the designing a year (now \$8,000), whom the Mayor shall am of hulls that two different bureaus are engaged point on or before April 20. Their terms shall in the two classes of work, while a third, the Bureau of Equipment, is also found necessary. In addition to these the construction and mounting of guns are so distinct a branch in the general system as to call for a separate bureau, that of Ordnance,

At one time Secretary Whitney sought to group the work of the navy under the three heads already spoken of, personnel, accounts, and material, but Congress saw so many difficulties in the way that it did not sanction the plan. Secretary Herbert, however, in his last report, says that the scheme not only secured the favor of the Naval Committee, but of a majority of the House, the opposition simply preventing it from reaching a vote. But Secretary Whitney began the work indicated by virtue of his administrative authority, and Secretary Tracy carried it on so fully that under the latter the personnel was practically put under the complete charge of the Bureau of Navigation. and purchases and accounts under the new Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, which is the sucessor of the old Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Secretary Herbert has been able to add a little to this work of concentrating accounts in one bureau, but his main thought is evidently directed to the unification of the third class of subjects, those relating to ship construction. He would like to bring hull, machinery, armor, armament, and electrical apparatus all under one general head, but admits that, with work so varied and specialized, there must be separate chiefs of divisions. Thus practically we should have a division system added to the bureau system, but with the advantage of securing the harmonious cooperation of the division chiefs under one head. With much good sense, Mr. Herbert says that whether we call them chiefs of bureau or chiefs of division is of minor importance if they only work harmoniously on business principles. rected to the unification of the third class of

ness principles.

In thinking over the matter, he found that while the Bureau of Steam Engineering had full charge of the important business of furnishing the motive power, and the Bureau of Ordnance of the essential task implied in its name, yet of the essential task implied in its name, yet that each was necessarily special, whereas the Bureau of Construction had a somewhat more general function in considering the ship as a whole. This fact was the basis of his order already referred to, following which all changes from the original designs of a ship are only to be made after the approval by the Navy Department of propositions sent to it in writing through the Bureau of Construction and Repair, which hursau is to compent on the propositions in

Justices of Special Sessions are empowered to appoint a clerk, a deputy clerk stenographer, interpreter, and such attendants as may be necessary. The clerk is to have \$4.000 a year: term, five years. The deputy clerk has a like term. The other subordinates have no fixed terms and the Justice may determine their salaries and those of the deputy clerk has a like term. The other subordinates have no fixed terms and the Justice may determine their salaries and those of the deputy clerk at an anount and cleane them when clark the salaries and those of the deputy clerk at an anount and cleane them when clark the salaries and those of the deputy clerk at an anount and cleane them when clark the salaries and those of the deputy clerk at an anount and cleane them when clark the salaries are sufficiently clerk at an anount and cleane them when clark the salaries are sufficiently clerk at an anount and cleane them when clark and the salaries are sufficiently clerk at an anount and cleane them when clark and the salaries are sufficiently clerk at an anount and cleane them when clark the salaries are sufficiently clerk at an anount and cleane them when clark and the salaries are sufficiently clerk at an anount and cleane them when clark and the salaries are sufficiently clerk at an anount and cleane them when clark and the clerk of the Court of Special Sessions the appellant may not the Special Sessions the appellant may not the Special Sessions the appellant may not the Special Sessions of the Court of Special Sessions the appellant may not the Special Sessions of the Court of Special Sessions at the appear of the court of Special Sessions and their clerks may be removed for cause after appointment, must receive no fees or performent the sufficient process of large particles. The salaries are sufficiently and the sufficient process of the suffi

specially is general staff work, or organizing or preparing for war. Another Admiral has charge of the personnel, its pay, supply, and education. The Director of Construction controls all con-struction work on ships, engines, buildings, and harbors. The ordinance work is under a general officer of the naval artillery, and the accounts and estimates under the chief commissary. There are various Advisory Boards of high rank for the Minister of Marine, but the chief of the general staff is in effect the executive officer.

rankfor the Minister of Marine, but the chief of the general staff is in effect the executive officer.

In Germany the military work of the navy is under the commanding Admiral, and the administrative work under the Secretary of the Navy—the Emperor, through his naval staff, controlling both branches and adjusting their responsibilities. In Italy the administrative work and general staff are under the Assistant Secretary, and the military work, except the general staff, under an Admiral, while, as in France, the material is divided into two sections, one including ships and engines, and the other armament, equipment, and coast defence. Finally, in Russia all military work is under the chief of the general staff, and material and supply under another Admiral, while two advisory committees are charged with technical investigation and scientific work.

It will be observed that our system does not follow any of these, and there is no present likelihood of its doing so. There is no officer in our navy corresponding in functions to the Major-General commanding the army, but the Chief of the Burrau of Navigation suggests, in some respects, the Adjutant-General. However, the present move of Secretary Herbert, as has been said, is concerned, not with the personnel, but with the question of unity and efficiency in construction.

THE LONG ISLAND HERMIT DEAD. He Lived in a Cave, Avoided Man, and Kept His Money Burled,

PATCHOGUE, Jan. 12,-Samuel Mott, known for years as Hermit Sam and the wild man, who had made his home in a sand dugout, died in the county poorhouse yesterday. He was re-moved to the county farm a week ago. During his hermit life no person was ever allowed to visit his cave and he ran from all human beings. He was about 70 years old and possessed con-siderable money. The money was in silver and was kept buried in the ground for safe keeping. About a week ago the hermit was found to be dangerously ill and it was feared he would die in his cave.

WESTERN UNION MUST PAY.

CHANGING FACES.

III-shaped Noses Made to Harmonize with the Other Features.

Homely Mouths and Ears Beautified.

Facial Blemishes and Telltale Wrinkles Removed.

We illustrate a few of the operations per formed daily at the John H. Woodbury Derma cological Institute, 127 West 42d st., New York.

They seem simple in the hands of the expert surgeons, and by the use of cocoaine are made about as painless as altering a misshapen garment. Pug noses are changed to aquiline by dissecting out a V-shaped piece The Head of the cartilar at end of nose, of the Institute, Flat and broken noses are

more difficult, requiring building up from adjacent portions of the face, and sometimes the introduction of a celluloid artificial bridge; while crooked noses, hump noses, long noses, and short noses can all be altered to suit the faces or the whims of their dissatisfied owners.

Next to the nose, the greatest variety of transformations may be made on the mouth.



They are, in the hands of experts, as simple and painless as altering the nose or setting back ears that stand out too far from the head and make a great difference in the direction of comeliness. Altering the mouth is a little more inconvenient for the patient, as no talking can be indulged in for several days.

Large mouths may be made smaller and small mouths larger, crooked mouths atraightened, harelip corrected, and protruding lips made to look more seemly in a remarkably short time and without costing a fortune. Wrinkles in the face and flabbiness of the

skin of the face or of the chin are quickly and permaneutly removed by the application of the most scientific methods. Small portions of the cuticle are taken from places in the scalp was shown in the accompany. ing cuts. The operations are Operation for re-made entirely painless by moving crow's-feet or winkles at corner of the application of cocoaine, the eyes.

Among the many interesting operations may be mentioned: First, for the permanent removal

an ellipse, completes this part of the operation, after which the tissue bounded Operation to remove which the tissue bounded horizontal lines in the by the incision is dissected forchess.

together, thus overcoming the relaxation which results in formation of wrinkles, without leaving any visible trace. Another operation is for the removal of ver-

Another operation is for the removal of vertical lines between the eyes, and the disfiguring cushion of flesh caused by a habit of scowling and by wearing eyeglasses. This disfigurement is wholly remedied by two vertical incisions, including a small area of tissue, which, being removed, and the edges of the wound brought together, entirely removes the disfigurement.

A deformity of the ear frequently met with is produced by a laceration of the lobule, from the violent removal of an earring; or the constant wearing of heavy



Before. PROJECTING EARS

PROJECTING EARS.

pendants produces inflammation, resulting in great enlargement of the lobe, until it presents an unsightly appearance. This troublesome deformity is entirely remedied by a simple operation, rendered entirely painless by the use of cocoaine. Some wrinkles yield readily to treatment by electricity; others are overcome: the tissues and muscles filled out and strengthened by a cute little facial instrument that can be used at home. Its action in the development of thin faces and deficient busts is on much the same principle that rowing a boat develops the arms.

owing a boat develops the arms.
Some faces are so wrinkled and full of blem-

Some faces are so wrinkled and full of blemishes that a complete removal of the skin from
the face is necessary. This
is readily done, without
pain, and results in a clear
skin fresh as a baby's,
without a wrinkle mark
or blemish of any sort.
Those who may want to
know more of this wonderful establishment and
the work done there, may
obtain a little namphiet
of some 150 pages by
sending 10 cents to the

Operation for dabbi-ness of the skin main onice, 127 West d. New York city. Branches of the Jol Woodbury Dermatological Institute are in st., New York city. Woodbury Dermatol cessful operation in Boston at 11 Winter



WESTERN UNION MUST PAT.

It Concealed the Names of Signers of a Libellous Telegram.

St. Paut, Minn., Jan. 12.—State Senator Samuel D. Peterson has obtained a verdict of \$10.

900 organist the Western Union Telegraph Company. Two years ago during the Senatorial election at which Senator Davis was chosen to succeed himself. Senator Peterson's voted against Davis, and a number of Republicans sent Peterson's activation of the Senator International Peterson's reflecting on his henesty. The Western Union Company refused to give the names of any of his traducers, so he sued the telegraph company, and at New Universelved the telegraph company, and at New York cite. The Novelley Company of the New Letter of the New Letter of the

BANKRUPTSALE, NEWSTYL.

CURIOUS INJUNCTION CASE IN THE

The Entire Bankrupt Stock, Setzed by the Sheriff, of Reinhardt's" Meant 2006 Worth, Not 260 000 Worth What Did Greenwalds' Customers Think It Meant?

A suit in equity, involving the right of an insolvent firm to the exclusive use of its name. has been begun in the Supreme Court before Judge Harrett, who has granted a preliminary injunction restraining Greenwald Bros. of Third avenue and Eighty-seventh street from using the name of Reinhardt in advertising for sale certain dry goods once in the store of Edward Reinhardt, who failed on Dec. 26, or any other

Reinhardt's store was at Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street, a block below Greenwalds'. When Reinhardt falled one of his creditors replevined about \$200 worth of goods. These were bought on Jan. 8 by Greenwald at the Sheriff's sale. The rest of the Reinhardt stock is now on sale at retail at the Reinhardt store by the assigner's order. According to the plaintiff, Greenwald Bros. advertised in the New Yorker Heroldt of Jan. 3 as follows:

Order Heroit of Jan. Bas follows:
GRIENWALDS.
Third avenue and Eighty-seventh street,
have bought the Prairie hangup; stock, seized by the
Sheriff, of the firm of Reinhard's, Eighty-sixth street
and Third avenue, who, by the great depression is
business, were forced to suspend a short time ago.
We now offer the greatest undentable bargains that
were ever known in the business world.

Mr. Reinhardt hopes to resume business after a settlement, and has already secured the names of several of his creditors to a compromise agreement. For this reason he took exception to the Greenwalds' use of his name, which he said gave the impression that they had bought his entire stock, said to be worth 360,000. In addition to the advertisement in the Heroid it was averred that the Greenwalds placarded their showcases and store, outside and inside, with signs bearing Reinhardt's name, and indicating that a sale of Reinhardt's tock was under way there.

signs bearing Reinbardt's name, and indicating that a sale of Reinbardt stock was under way there.

These statements were embodied in an affidavit, which was presented to Justice Barrett with a prayer for an order restraining the Greenwalds from further using the petitioner's name. The affidavit further set forth, referring to recent similar occurrences in the dry goods world:

"That it has become a custom with some retail dry goods dealers in the city of New York to buy a few dollars' worth of goods from a failing or insolvent firm, and, after paying in many instances more than the actual value of the goods and getting them into their possession, extensively advertise that the entire stock of such failing or insolvent firm of many thousands of dollars is for sale at their place of business at from 25 to 40 cents on the dollar, and thereby lead the public to believe that they are buying goods of the insolvent for failing firm, when in fact they are buying inferior goods for more than the market value."

In order to replevin must make oath that the goods are his: and, referring to this legal fact, Mr. Reinhardt's affidavit says that the \$900 worth of goods bought by the Greenwalds were, in consequence of the replevin, legally not his at all, and so could not rightfully be advertised as Reinhardt's goods. The petitioner, besides asking for the injunction, prays that any profits accruing to the Greenwalds by means of the use of the Reinhardt name be awarded to him. The argument on the petition is set down for Jan. 18. Justice Barrett has granted a temporary injunction of most comprehensive scope. It orders:

That Henry D. Greenwald and Sigmund D. Greenwald and their agents are enjoined from using the

The argument on the petition is set down for Jan. 18. Justice Barrett has granted a temporary in advertisement or motic of most comprehensive scope. It orders:

That Henry D. Greenwald and Sigmund D. Greenwald and help agents are enjoined from using the name of "Reinhardt" in any form or manner, either and the region of more about the premises occupied by the Section of cocoaine, the eyes.

Some of wrinkles at corner of cocoaine, the eyes.

This indicates the premanent removal of wrinkles on the forehead. This is accomplished by making a horizontal inclusion through the integration of the forehead at its junction with the scalp; a second incision, in form of an ellipse, completes this part of the operation, after which the tissue bounded the by the incision is dissected out and the edges brought recoming the relaxation which on of wrinkles, without leaving in seed by a habit of scowling registers. This disfigurement is by two vertical incisions, inead the removal of vertices of the wound brought to move the disfigurement.

The indirect of the wound brought to move the disfigurement.

The full was provided by the removal of vertices and the disfigurement.

The full was provided by the removal of vertices of the wound brought to move the disfigurement.

The full was provided by the removal of an ellipse of the wound brought to make the provided by the first of the provided by the serior of the said also that no order from Judge O'Brien.

The junior of the Greenwald firm said yesterday that the firm had advertised ment and put the whole stock, but that they had purchased from the Reinhard's bankrupt stock, and that the avertice of the injunction than were already out, and that the reason the sign were a little was the more fleinhard; bankrupt stock, and that the reason the sign were a ready out, and that the reason the sign were a ready out, and that the reason the sign were a ready out, and that the reason the sign were a ready out, and that the reason the sign were a ready out, and that the reason the sign were

TO PROTECT CREDITORS.

nother Proposed Bill Brought Out by the Lichtenstein-Ehrich Case, With a view to preventing the transfers of stock of merchandise, such as that arising out of the Lichtenstein failure recently, to the

detriment of creditors, Lawyer Ferdinand A. Thomson of Thomson & Allen has put in the hands of a member of the Assembly the draft of a bill providing:

"All sales, transfers, conveyances, and assignments by a trader or merchant with the intent to dispose of or pledge his stock in trade, or any portion thereof, otherwise than in the usual course of his business, shall be null and void as to such portions thereof as were obtained by him on credit and not paid for, at the option of the person of whom so obtained by.

Mr. Thomson says that by the enactment of this bill merchants will be protected, and it will enable all creditors to regain possession of goods unpaid for in case of an assignment. Thomson of Thomson & Allen has put in the

CHARGES OF BRIBERY IN KINGSTON Petition for a Legislative Committee to In-

vestigate the Common Council. KINGSTON, Jan. 12.-The Common Council of this city has unanimously passed a resolution petitioning the State Legislature to appoint a ommittee to investigate certain charges which have been made against some of the Aldermen in last year's Board and against certain others who, it is alleged, have attempted to bribe them. This petition will be presented to the them. This petition will be presented to the Legislature by Ascemblyman Van Keuren. The charges of bribery have been made in relation to the purchase of fire hose some time ago and the franchises granted the Colonial Electric Railroad. It has been claimed that the majority vote to purchase the hose was secured by pribery, and that some of the favors granted the electric road were secured in the same way, and another charge has been made publicly by Alderman Georgo Lundy that money was offered him at the recent electron of city officers to vote for a certain man for Corporation Counsel.

Husband and Wife Recoactied.

Mrs. Grace S. Thompson and her bushand, Albert W. Thompson, of Hempstead, who have been fighting in the courts over the possession of their only child, have become reconciled. About a mouth ago Mrs. Thompson left her husband's home and went to her mother's at 408 West Fifty-eight street, taking with her their west Fifty-eight street, taking with nor their two-verseld child Arlington. On Dec. 17 Mr. Thompson got a writ of habeas corpus for the production of the child in court, and Justice Laurence (apointed). J. Neales referee. The first imony was taken last Saturday, and Referee Neales advised Mr. and Mrs. Thompson to take a week to consider the matter. When they appeared before the interest yesterday they were all smites, and told Mr. Neales that they had made up. After receiving the congratulations of Mr. Neales the complete started for their home, taking the child with them.

Three More Rodles from the Delevan Ruine, Athany, N. Y., Jan. 12. Workmen at the Helevan rathe uncarthed the remains of three more notics to-day. There were no means of

identification. Unneral services were hold to-day over the remains of the victims of the fire at the rooms of mains of the victims of the life at the rooms of the local undertakers. Relative, and friends gathered to pay a last tribute to those who met death to hardlife. As no distinction could be made, no caseste other than plain boxes were provided, and three hearses reaveyed these to the receiving vault of at Agnos Cemetery. The bodies will remain in the vault until the re-mains of the others are found and then all will be laured it a common plot which will be pur-chased by a few of Albany's well-to-do citizens.

Prof. Oster Dectioes.

Tonoxto, Jan. 19. Prof. Osler of Johns Hopkins University is in this city, and, it is understood has declined to accept the position of President of McGill College, Montreal, which was offered him.